The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, February 15, 1794. Number 391.

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ANN M'CULLY, Adminiſtratrix
N. T. IRISH,)
DUNNING M'NAIR,) *Adminiſtrs.*
Pittſburgh, January 4, 1793.

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SARAH CRAIG,)
CHARLES CRAIG,) Admiſtrs.

The ſubſcribers propoſe purſuing the former buſineſs of keeping a Tavern and ferry; they flatter themſelves with a continuance of their former cuſtomers, and hope to merit the favor of the public in general by paying due attention.

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WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh: but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 9/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

ANY perſon wanting LIME, may be ſupplied with any quantity at my Kiln at Nine Pence per buſhel, or One Shilling if delivered in Pittſburgh any time after the firſt of April next.

JOHN MOSSMAN.

Mount Pleaſant, Feb. 5, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in October laſt, two Steers, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The one is a Black, with a white ſtripe down the back, and both ears cropt and ſlit; the other Red, ear marked in the ſame manner. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARTHOLEMEW DENNIS.

Allegheny county, Feb. 4, 1794.

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AT the requeſt of Mr. ANDREW BOGGS, of Waſhington county, I certify, that no application was ever made from him to me, or from me to him, for the appointing him an officer in the revenue, nor can I conceive how his neighbours could charge him with a thing never thought of by me, unleſs they judged from his honeſty and integrity, that he was a proper perſon to fill ſuch an office; beſides, there is officers already ſufficient for that county, unleſs the people would get better tempered, which I hope will ſoon be the caſe.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue.

January 31, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to come and ſettle off all their accounts, on or before the 15th inſtant.

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Pittſburgh, February 7, 1794.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Bedford, January 1, 1794.

THOMAS *Crawford, William Murray, Robert Hamil, Charles Taggart, James Allen, Andrew Brown, Joſeph M'Ferran, Geſper Myers, Solomon Linn, A la Citoyenne Pierrot, Joſeph Ward, Aaron Buckley, John Gallaſpy, Conrad Playſinger, James Allen, John Neil, Lt. Col. Wilbert, Peter M'Clung, John Armſtrong, Andrew Fee, Alexander Hunter, Miles Shaw, John Hopkins, Phillſon and Fletcher.*

WHEREAS my huſband Joſeph Kerr, has ſeen cauſe to adverti[ſe] me in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and uſing my character in the moſt barbarous manner, by publiſhing the moſt enormous falſehoods; I muſt, though with the greateſt reluctance, ſay a few words in my own defence. He ſays I left his bed and board without any lawful reaſon: his bed it is not, it is my own, as I had it when we were married, and whether I left his board without any lawful reaſon, I ſhall leave to all judicious perſons to determine. Pray is it lawful for a huſband to beat and abuſe his wife in ſuch a manner as to leave her in bruiſes all over her body, and then throw her in the fire, and as he himſelf told ſome of the neighbours, he did not think I would have come out alive if he had not dragged me out, then to turn me out of doors in the dark, and with the moſt indecent words ordered me to be gone. He diſcharges all perſons from having any dealings with me, as I willingly with to make away with his property. I ſuppoſe his reaſon is becauſe I would not join with him in trying to appropriate the land my former huſband ſold to a certain John Perry, as Mr. Perry had neglected to record the bill of ſale, although the purchaſe was paid, he ſuppoſed we could keep it, without paying any of the purchaſe money back, and when I told him I could not think of doing ſo, he treated me in a ſavage like manner, and ſaid that I was always ſigning papers when I was out. I have not taken his method of juſtifying his character, as I can prove all I have written, and much more if legally called upon.

MARGARET KERR.

Dec. 14, 1793.

For the Pittſburgh Gazette.

SETTING aſide all religious conſiderations, marriage is a very important civil contract, in the ſolemnization of which, all thoſe forms which the laws has preſcribed, ought to be carefully obſerved; as well to give this contract all the legality, which its importance demands, and preſerve it from every exception, as to prevent frauds on either of the parties, or others concerned in their conduct and condition. When marriage is performed by clergymen, the rules of their reſpective churches uſually direct ſuch precautions, as are generally ſufficient to give due ſolemnity and legal effect to the contract, and prevent fraud on either party or their friends. But our laws having enabled juſtices of the peace to perform marriages, it happens, not unfrequently, that they are performed without due ſolemnity, and between improper perſons. There may be ſome uſe in publiſhing (at the requeſt of ſome ſerious and reſpectable perſons) an abſtract of the laws of Pennſylvania for the celebration of marriage, and "the prevention of clandeſtine, looſe, and unſeemly proceedings" in this ſolemnity, and it is to be hoped that all perſons concerned will obſerve theſe laws and act accordly. 1. ſt. l. 18.

A man ſhall not marry his mother, or his father's ſiſter, or his mother's ſiſter, or his ſiſter, or his daughter, or the daughter of his ſon or daughter, or his father's wife, or his ſon's wife, or his wife's daughter, or the daughter of his wife's ſon or daughter. A woman ſhall not marry her father, or her father's brother, or her mother's brother, or her brother, or her ſon, or the ſon of her ſon or daughter, or her mother's huſband, or her daughter's huſband, or her huſband's ſon, or the ſon of her huſband's ſon or daughter. All ſuch marriages are void: the governor ſhall grant a divorce from the bands of matrimony; and the parties ſhall be fined to the value of one third of their eſtates.—1. ſt. l. 25.

If either of the parties be under the age of twenty one years, or under the tuition of their parents, or be an indented ſervant; before any juſtice of the peace ſubſcribe his name to the publication of any marriage, intended between any ſuch party; and before any perſon publiſh the banns of matrimony, or intentions of marriage, in any church or chapel, or other place of worſhip; and before any licence or diſpenſation of marriage is granted; a certificate of the conſent of the parent or parents, guardian or guardians, maſter or miſtreſs of ſuch party ſhall be obtained and produced, if ſuch parent, guardian, maſter or miſtreſs, live within this ſtate, or can be conſulted with; and the parties clearneſs from all engagements ſhall be ſignified, by a certificate from ſome credible perſon where they have lived or do live. 1. ſt. l. 18. 19. 156. 157.

The aforeſaid certificates, together with a [written or printed†] publication of their intentions of marriage, ſhall be produced to one or more juſtices of the peace, in the reſpective counties to which the parties reſpectively belong, which juſtice ſhall ſubſcribe the ſaid publication, witneſſing the time of ſuch declaration, and date of ſuch publication. This publication of their intentions of marriage, ſo ſubſcribed and witneſſed, ſhall then be affixed on the court houſe or meeting houſe doors in each reſpective county, where the parties reſide or dwell, one month before ſolemnization thereof. All marriages ſhall be ſolemnized, by taking each other for huſband and wife, before twelve ſufficient witneſſes; and the certificate of their marriage, under the hands of the parties and witneſſes, at leaſt 12, and one of them a juſtice of the peace, ſhall be brought to the regiſter of the county where they are married, and be regiſtered in his office. 1. ſt. l. 18.

No juſtice of the peace ſhall ſubſcribe his name to the publication of any marriage, unleſs at leaſt one of the parties live in the county where ſuch juſtice dwells. And no perſon ſhall publiſh the banns of matrimony, or intentions of marriage, between any perſon or perſons in any church, chapel, or other place of worſhip, unleſs at leaſt one of the parties live in the town, county, or city, where ſuch publication ſhall be made. 1. ſt. l. 156. 157.

Theſe regulations do not extend to any perſon marrying by the authority of a lawful licence; provided the aforeſaid conſent or approbation in writing of the parent or parents, guardian or guardians, maſter or miſtreſs, be firſt had, and certified on the back of the licence. 1. ſt. l. 19. 157.

Nor do theſe regulations extend to any perſon who ſhall be married in the religious ſociety to which they belong, provided notice be given to the parent or parents, guardian or guardians, maſter or miſtreſs of the perſon ſo to be married (of ſuch parent, guardian, maſter or miſtreſs live within this ſtate) at leaſt twenty days before ſuch marriage be ſolemnized.—1. ſt. l. 19. 157.

If any juſtice of the peace, clergyman, miniſter, or other perſon, join in marriage any perſon or perſons, or if any juſtice of the peace be preſent at, and ſubſcribe his name as a witneſs to any marriage, without ſuch publication as aforeſaid being firſt made; ſuch juſtice of the peace, clergyman, or other perſon, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds to the perſon grieved. 1. ſt. l. 157.

If any perſon marry, or be witneſs to any marriage, contrary to this act, the perſon ſo married ſhall forfeit twenty pounds, and the witneſſes preſent ſhall, each of them, forfeit five pounds, and pay damages to the party grieved. 1. ſt. 18. 19.

If any ſervant or ſervants procure themſelves to be married without conſent of his or her maſter or miſtreſs, ſuch ſervant or ſervants ſhall ſerve their reſpective maſters or miſtreſſes one year, after the expiration of their ſervitude by indenture or engagement. And if any free perſon marry a ſervant, the ſaid free perſon ſhall, if a man, pay twelve pounds, if a woman, ſix pounds, or one year's ſervice to the maſter or miſtreſs of the ſervant; and the ſervant ſhall ſerve one year beyond his indenture or agreement.—1. ſt. l. 18.

I ſhall only add, that the power of celebrating marriages being given by law, and, in the caſe of a juſtice of the peace, being one of the powers and duties of an office created and conferred by the ſtate; a neglect of theſe regulations is a miſdemeanor in office, and conſequently puniſhable by indictment, over and above the penalties before mentioned.

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The aforeſaid certificates, together with a [written or printed†] publication of their intentions of marriage, ſhall be produced to one or more juſtices of the peace, in the reſpective counties to which the parties reſpectively belong, which juſtice ſhall ſubſcribe the ſaid publication, witneſſing the time of ſuch declaration, and date of ſuch publication. This publication of their intentions of marriage, ſo ſubſcribed and witneſſed, ſhall then be affixed on the court houſe or meeting houſe doors in each reſpective county, where the parties reſide or dwell, one month before ſolemnization thereof. All marriages ſhall be ſolemnized, by taking each other for huſband and wife, before twelve ſufficient witneſſes; and the certificate of their marriage, under the hands of the parties and witneſſes, at leaſt 12, and one of them a juſtice of the peace, ſhall be brought to the regiſter of the county where they are married, and be regiſtered in his office. 1. ſt. l. 18.

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If any perſon marry, or be witneſs to any marriage, contrary to this act, the perſon ſo married ſhall forfeit twenty pounds, and the witneſſes preſent ſhall, each of them, forfeit five pounds, and pay damages to the party grieved. 1. ſt. 18. 19.

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I ſhall only add, that the power of celebrating marriages being given by law, and, in the caſe of a juſtice of the peace, being one of the powers and duties of an office created and conferred by the ſtate; a neglect of theſe regulations is a miſdemeanor in office, and conſequently puniſhable by indictment, over and above the penalties before mentioned.

A Friend to the Weſtern Country.

† *Theſe words are not in the law.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DECREES.

THE National Convention after having heard the report of the committee of public safety, decrees.

Art. 1st. All goods manufactured in England, Scotland, Ireland or any of the countries subject to the British government are proscribed from the soil and territory of the French republic.

2d. The administration of the customs is bound, on the perfonal refponfibility of the administrators and trustees, to see that none of the aforefaid goods be introduced or imported into France.

The administrators or trustees who shall have permitted or suffered the introduction or importation of said goods into France, shall be punished with twenty years chains.

3d. All persons who, from the day of the publication of the present decree shall import, introduce, sell or buy, or cause to be imported, introduced, sold, or bought directly or indirectly, any goods made or manufactured in England, shall be punished with the same penalty as is specified in the preceding article.

4th. All persons wearing or using said goods imported since the publication of the present decree shall be deemed suspected, and shall be punished as such conformably to the decree passed last September.

5th. All hand bills in the English language or bearing English marks or denominations, as also all journals announcing or publishing the sale of such goods are proscribed under the penalty of twenty years chains against the authors and proprietors of such hand bills and journals.

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Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DECREES.

THE National Convention after having heard the report of the committee of public safety, decrees.

Art. 1st. All goods manufactured in England, Scotland, Ireland or any of the countries subject to the British government are proscribed from the soil and territory of the French republic.

2d. The administration of the customs is bound, on the personal responsibility of the administrators and trustees, to see that none of the aforesaid goods be introduced or imported into France.

The administrators or trustees who shall have permitted or suffered the introduction or importation of said goods into France, shall be punished with twenty years chains.

3d. All persons who, from the day of the publication of the present decree shall import, introduce, sell or buy, or cause to be imported, introduced, sold, or bought directly or indirectly, any goods made or manufactured in England, shall be punished with the same penalty as is specified in the preceding article.

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The speaker laid before the house a petition from a convention of the delegates of the abolition societies of the states of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware,

Maryland, and Virginia, praying the interpoſition of Congreſs to prevent the American ſhipping from being concerned in the ſlave trade.

A committee of three was appointed to report a bill granting relief to certain indigent emigrants from the iſland of St. Domingo, now reſiding within the United States.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

After reading and referring a private petition, the order of the day being called for, the houſe went into committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions—on which the debate was renewed, and progreſs reported.

The appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and further progreſs made in the diſcuſſion.

Pittſburgh, February 15.

We are informed by a perſon from Fort Waſhington, that Gen. Wayne has erected a fortification on General St Clair's battle ground, which is garriſoned by three companies.

A bill for the protection of the frontiers, has been reported to the legiſlature of this ſtate, by a committee of the houſe of repreſentatives, appointed for that purpoſe.

The petition for the incorporation of the town of Pittſburgh, has been twice read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate.

To Mr. J. R. Diſtiller.

SIR,

BELOW you will find anſwers to your enquiries.

Your firſt Queſtion is, whether ſpirits diſtilled from materials of the growth of the United States in any other place than a city, town, or village, may be removed from the diſtillery without the conſent and preſence of an exciſe officer, any time between ſun ſetting and ſun riſing?

Anſwer. I know of no part of the law that forbids it, either in a city, town, village, or any other place where the capacities of the ſtills, ſingly or taken together, is not equal to 400 gallons.

Queſtion 2d. Whether the caſks containing ſuch ſpirits muſt be branded?

Anſwer. The fifth ſection of the ſupplementary law, leaves it diſcretionary with the ſecretary of the treaſury, to regulate the marks and certificates; his opinion ſeems to be ſimply marking.

Queſtion 3d. Whether ſuch ſpirits when removed muſt be accompanied with a certificate that the duty on them is paid?

Anſwer. It is neceſſary that ſpirits removed ſhould be accompanied with certificates. See ſection 5th of the laſt law referred to.

Queſtion 4th. Whether for want of brands or certificates, or any other cauſe, ſuch ſpirits, when removed, are liable to ſeizure?

Anſwer. If you will advert to the ninth ſection of the laſt mentioned law, diſtilled ſpirits which ſhall be found in the poſſeſſion of any diſtiller, or dealer in ſpirits, except at a diſtillery where the ſame were made, or in going from one place to another, without being marked according to law, or without having a certificate from ſome proper officer, ſhall be liable to ſeizure and forfeiture.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL

NEW YORK, February 6.

Letters by the ſhip Liberty, from Madeira, inform us of the arrival, at that iſland of a very large Britiſh fleet, commanded by Sir John Jervis, K. B. conſiſting of 8 line of battle ſhips, a number of frigates, tranſports and ſtoreſhips; on board of which were embarked 13000 land forces to be employed againſt the French iſlands in the Weſt Indies.

Lord Rawdon, with 13,000 Britiſh troops had ſailed for France, to join the royaliſts in the department of la Vendee.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in committee of the whole, agreed to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the intereſt of the United States would be promoted by further reſtrictions and higher duties, in certain caſes on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United States, than thoſe now uſed.

We learn from Albany, that a bill is in debate, in the legiſlature, which provides 50,000l. for the purpoſe of fortifications within the ſtate of New York.

Military Apparatus.

In the eſtimate of the expences of the war department for the year 1794, are the following articles, which will give to the world ſome information of the means the United States have for proſecuting a war, ſhould they in any event, be driven into one. The Secretary propoſes that new carriages be provided for two hundred and thirty pieces of braſs field artillery—and garriſon carriages for 134 pieces of iron cannon, That new beds be made for forty mortars. That 14000 ſtand of arms, be repaired, and 12000 cleaned—and that 50 braſs field pieces be caſt out of uſeleſs mortars. There are in the report, eſtimates of the expence of one hundred tons of lead; ſeventy five tons of gun-powder; one thouſand rifles, 10,000 knapſacks, 10,000 cartridge boxes, 2000 tents, 100 horſemen's tens, of marques and of magazines to be built, &c. Theſe, with the pay, ſubſiſtence and cloathing of the troops of the United States, and volunteers, together with the charges of garriſon and arſenal duties, and the penſions to invalids, will form an aggregate of expence of one million four hundred and fifty ſeven thouſand nine hundred and thirty ſix dollars, and one cent—*and no more.*

APPOINTMENT.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, *of Pennſylvania, Attorney General of the United States, vice Edmund Randolph, the preſent ſecretary of ſtate.*

ALL perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of *Alexander & Creigh*, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or to Mrs. ISABELLA ALEXANDER, at Pittſburgh—All thoſe that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers to bring ſuits according to law.

SAMUEL CREIGH, ſurviving partner.

The ſaid Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittſburgh and Fort Waſhington, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has taken up three ſtray cattle, viz. one red Cow, about ſix years old, marked in the off ear with a ſwallow fork, and in the near ear a crop and an under bit, one brown heifer, between three and four years old, with a crop and a hole and an under bit in the near ear, and an under ſlope in the off ear; one ditto of the ſame age, with a large white ſpot on her rump, a white tail and belly, marked in the off ear with a crop and an under bit, and in the near ear with a ſlit and under bit. Said cattle came to the ſubſcriber's on the 23d of Dec. 1793. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CARPER, on the weſt of Ohio, near the mouth of Buffaloe.

Iron and Caſtings

FOR ſale at the ſtore of *FRANCIS BRYAN & Co.* at the mouth of Jacob's creek, two miles from the Iron Works, who have juſt received a few tons of Caſtings, well aſſorted, and a quantity of Barr Iron; for the Caſtings will be received caſh, linen, ſugar, tallow, lincey, bacon, &c.—They mean to keep up a conſtant ſupply of Iron and Caſtings, by the ton or ſmaller quantity.

WHEREAS divers perſons have committed treſpaſſes on the eſtate of Captain Thomas Hutchins, deceaſed, in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, this is to give notice, that in future, any one who may be detected in cutting down or carrying off any timber, cord wood, &c. from ſaid eſtate, will be proſecuted according to law.

N. BEDFORD, agent for ſaid eſtate.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1794.

ISAAC PEARCE, poſtrider, on the route to Morgan town, takes the liberty of requeſting thoſe who have not paid agreeable to the terms of his ſubſcription paper, that they will immediately do it; and as he propoſes continuing to ride until January 1795, (and longer if he receives encouragement) he ſolicits a continuance of the public favor; in the mean time informs ſuch as chuſe to decline employing him, that they are at liberty at any time on paying what may be due to the printer, and to himſelf.

February 1, 1794.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, February 1ſt, 1794.

A.

DAVID Abraham, ſoldier, in captain Hanna's company; Dr. Richard Alliſon, weſtern army; Chas. Avery, Cincinnati, north weſtern territory; David Alliſon, Knoxville, ſouth weſtern territory; Michael Ahagen.

B.

His excellency William Blount, governor, ſouth weſtern territory; Walter Beall, Burds town, Kentucky; Benjamin Bentley, merchant miller; Soſomon Brewer, Fort Waſhington; Elijah Bachus, Marietta, Muſkingum; Abraham Brelaw, Fort Waſhington.

C.

John Collins, Garret Coode, Elias Culbert, Joſeph Chapman, Marietta; Eleazer Curtis, Marietta; Richard Carney, ſchoolmaſter; William Caſidy, Redſtone; James Cook, Waſhington county; Robert Carithers, Buffaloe; Eleanor Culbertſon, Yough.

D.

Parvin Dunn, Kentucky; James Dobbin, Canonſburgh; Monſ. Depreut, Michael Day, Lt. Geo. Dunn, Fort Hamilton; David Dobbin, care of revd. M. Aenderſon; Joſeph Dorſey, near Redſtone; Thomas Davis, Kentucky.

E.

John Elder, Conemaugh; George Everly, captain David Engliſh, Waſhington county.

F.

Enſign James Finly, Conrad Freiſe, butcher.

G.

George Gordon, Kentucky; capt. Iſaac Guion, weſtern army.

H.

Major Hamtramck, Poſt Vincennes; Robert Hays, Allegheny county; John Hara, Ann Hill or Thomas Hill, Allegheny county; Joſeph Hamilton, eſq. Knoxville, ſouth weſtern territory Revd. Matthew Henderſo, Chartiers; Hugh Hanna, taylor, care of rev. M. Henderſon, Chartiers; Abijah Hunt & Co. Fort Waſhington; Nicholas Harris, ſoldier, Fort Waſhington.

J.

Thomas Jordon.

K.

Dr. John Knight, Fort Pitt.

L.

Luther Ludden, Fort Franklin; Mr. Logan or Joſeph Fleming, on the Monongahela; Thomas Low.

M.

Daniel M'Kendry, Charles M'Kee, Redſtone; George M'Keagg, care of And. Watſon, Pittſburgh; George M'Cauſland, Waſhington county; James M'Gibbony, Robert M'Clean, Waſhington county; Thomas Moore, Waſhington county; Thomas M'Kee, William Marſhel, Robert K. Moore, Pittſburgh; Patrick M'Cay, George M'Combs, Allegheny county; John M'Quee, Pittſburgh; Neil M'Laughlin, care of Samuel Wilſon, Millers run; William M'Creery, William Moore, Muddy creek; Robt. Moore, Waſhington county; Joſhua Mullin, ſoldier, weſtern army; Sam. M'Mullen, care of James M'Burney, Waſhington; Citizen Mentelle, Gallipolis; John Morriſon, Robert M'Cready, Waſhington county; Alex. M'Coy, near Pittſburgh; William M'Comb, Waſhington; Jas. M'Cutchin, Waſhington county.

N.

Thomas Noble.

O.

Connel O'Boyle, Pittſburgh; Phelim O'Boyle.

P.

Hon. Rufus Putnam, Marietta; Thomas Patterſon, Waſhington county; Michael Power, near Pigeon creek, Waſhington county.

R.

John Robinſon, Redſtone; William Robſon, Allegheny county; Elizabeth Richarſon, Forks of Yough; Oliver Roberts, ſiter, Fort Waſhington; William Reed, Marietto; David Reley, Forks of Yough; John Reed, Kentucky; John Roſs, Pittſburgh; James Reed, Waſhington; Andrew Rutherford, Redſtone; Robert Ruſſel, Waſhington county; Andrew Robinſon, Waſhington county; John Rodenback, ſoldier; Iſabella Ruſſel.

S.

Joſeph Stevens, Whelen; John Samſon, Racoon; William Severy, Waſhington; Thomas Sampſon, Chartiers; Kingan and St. Clair, Fort Cumberland; Richard Speer, Ohio; James Smith, Pittſburgh; John Shariff, Allegheny county; Anthony Saugrin, George Simpſon, Marietta; Mr. Soulard, Alex. Smith, Waſhington.

T.

Robert Tait, Fort Waſhington; Hon. George Turner, weſtern territory; Thomas Thompſon, Chartiers; William Tod, Waſhington; William Techlin, Redſtone; Eliſha Thatcher, ſoldier.

V.

James Veech, Redſtone; Captain Solomon Van Renſelaer, light dragoons.

W.

Robert Watſon, near Pittſburgh; William Wilſon, care of James Semple, near Fort Pitt; Captain Nathaniel Wilſon, Pittſburgh; James Wells, Pittſburgh; Samuel Wachope, Lexington, Kentucky; James and Hance Wilſon, Buffaloe; Lieut. Whiſtler, Reece Wolf, Morgan town; James Walker, Samuel Wilſon. ſen. Reardon's run.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

Maryland, and Virginia, praying the interpoſition of Congreſs to prevent the American ſhipping from being concerned in the ſlave trade.

A committee of three was appointed to report a bill granting relief to certain indigent emigrants from the iſland of St. Domingo, now reſiding within the United States.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

After reading and referring a private petition, the order of the day being called for, the houſe went into committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions—on which the debate was renewed, and progreſs reported.

The appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and further progreſs made in the diſcuſſion.

Pittſburgh, February 15.

We are informed by a perſon from Fort Waſhington, that Gen. Wayne has erected a fortification on General St Clair's battle ground, which is garriſoned by three companies.

A bill for the protection of the frontiers, has been reported to the legiſlature of this ſtate, by a committee of the houſe of repreſentatives, appointed for that purpoſe.

The petition for the incorporation of the town of Pittſburgh, has been twice read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate.

To Mr. J. R. Diſtiller.

SIR,

BELOW you will find anſwers to your enquiries.

Your firſt Queſtion is, whether ſpirits diſtilled from materials of the growth of the United States in any other place than a city, town, or village, may be removed from the diſtillery without the conſent and preſence of an exciſe officer, any time between ſun ſetting and ſun riſing?

Anſwer. I know of no part of the law that forbids it, either in a city, town, village, or any other place where the capacities of the ſtills, ſingly or taken together, is not equal to 400 gallons.

Queſtion 2d. Whether the caſks containing ſuch ſpirits muſt be branded?

Anſwer. The fifth ſection of the ſupplementary law, leaves it diſcretionary with the ſecretary of the treaſury, to regulate the marks and certificates; his opinion ſeems to be ſimply marking.

Queſtion 3d. Whether ſuch ſpirits when removed muſt be accompanied with a certificate that the duty on them is paid?

Anſwer. It is neceſſary that ſpirits removed ſhould be accompanied with certificates. See ſection 5th of the laſt law referred to.

Queſtion 4th. Whether for want of brands or certificates, or any other cauſe, ſuch ſpirits, when removed, are liable to ſeizure?

Anſwer. If you will advert to the ninth ſection of the laſt mentioned law, diſtilled ſpirits which ſhall be found in the poſſeſſion of any diſtiller, or dealer in ſpirits, except at a diſtillery where the ſame were made, or in going from one place to another, without being marked according to law, or without having a certificate from ſome proper officer, ſhall be liable to ſeizure and forfeiture.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL

NEW YORK, February 6.

Letters by the ſhip Liberty, from Madeira, inform us of the arrival, at that iſland of a very large Britiſh fleet, commanded by Sir John Jervis, K. B. conſiſting of 8 line of battle ſhips, a number of frigates, tranſports and ſtoreſhips; on board of which were embarked 13000 land forces to be employed againſt the French iſlands in the Weſt Indies.

Lord Rawdon, with 13,000 Britiſh troops had ſailed for France, to join the royaliſts in the department of la Vendee.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in committee of the whole, agreed to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the intereſt of the United States would be promoted by further reſtrictions and higher duties, in certain caſes on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United States, than thoſe now uſed.

We learn from Albany, that a bill is in debate, in the legiſlature, which provides 50,000l. for the purpoſe of fortifications within the ſtate of New York.

Military Apparatus.

In the eſtimate of the expences of the war department for the year 1794, are the following articles, which will give to the world ſome information of the means the United States have for proſecuting a war, ſhould they in any event, be driven into one. The Secretary propoſes that new carriages be provided for two hundred and thirty pieces of braſs field artillery—and garriſon carriages for 134 pieces of iron cannon, That new beds be made for forty mortars. That 14000 ſtand of arms, be repaired, and 12000 cleaned—and that 50 braſs field pieces be caſt out of uſeleſs mortars. There are in the report, eſtimates of the expence of one hundred tons of lead; ſeventy five tons of gun-powder; one thouſand rifles, 10,000 knapſacks, 10,000 cartridge boxes, 2000 tents, 100 horſemen's tens, of marques and of magazines to be built, &c. Theſe, with the pay, ſubſiſtence and cloathing of the troops of the United States, and volunteers, together with the charges of garriſon and arſenal duties, and the penſions to invalids, will form an aggregate of expence of one million four hundred and fifty ſeven thouſand nine hundred and thirty ſix dollars, and one cent—*and no more.*

APPOINTMENT.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, *of Pennſylvania, Attorney General of the United States, vice Edmund Randolph, the preſent ſecretary of ſtate.*

ALL perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of *Alexander & Creigh*, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or to Mrs. ISABELLA ALEXANDER, at Pittſburgh—All thoſe that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers to bring ſuits according to law.

SAMUEL CREIGH, ſurviving partner.

The ſaid Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittſburgh and Fort Waſhington, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has taken up three ſtray cattle, viz. one red Cow, about ſix years old, marked in the off ear with a ſwallow fork, and in the near ear a crop and an under bit, one brown heifer, between three and four years old, with a crop and a hole and an under bit in the near ear, and an under ſlope in the off ear; one ditto of the ſame age, with a large white ſpot on her rump, a white tail and belly, marked in the off ear with a crop and an under bit, and in the near ear with a ſlit and under bit. Said cattle came to the ſubſcriber's on the 23d of Dec. 1793. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CARPER, on the weſt of Ohio, near the mouth of Buffaloe.

Iron and Caſtings

FOR ſale at the ſtore of *FRANCIS BRYAN & Co.* at the mouth of Jacob's creek, two miles from the Iron Works, who have juſt received a few tons of Caſtings, well aſſorted, and a quantity of Barr Iron; for the Caſtings will be received caſh, linen, ſugar, tallow, lincey, bacon, &c.—They mean to keep up a conſtant ſupply of Iron and Caſtings, by the ton or ſmaller quantity.

WHEREAS divers perſons have committed treſpaſſes on the eſtate of Captain Thomas Hutchins, deceaſed, in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, this is to give notice, that in future, any one who may be detected in cutting down or carrying off any timber, cord wood, &c. from ſaid eſtate, will be proſecuted according to law.

N. BEDFORD, agent for ſaid eſtate.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1794.

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Connel O'Boyle, Pittſburgh; Phelim O'Boyle.

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Joſeph Stevens, Whelen; John Samſon, Racoon; William Severy, Waſhington; Thomas Sampſon, Chartiers; Kingan and St. Clair, Fort Cumberland; Richard Speer, Ohio; James Smith, Pittſburgh; John Shariff, Allegheny county; Anthony Saugrin, George Simpſon, Marietta; Mr. Soulard, Alex. Smith, Waſhington.

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James Veech, Redſtone; Captain Solomon Van Renſelaer, light dragoons.

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Robert Watſon, near Pittſburgh; William Wilſon, care of James Semple, near Fort Pitt; Captain Nathaniel Wilſon, Pittſburgh; James Wells, Pittſburgh; Samuel Wachope, Lexington, Kentucky; James and Hance Wilſon, Buffaloe; Lieut. Whiſtler, Reece Wolf, Morgan town; James Walker, Samuel Wilſon. ſen. Reardon's run.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

To the Honorable the SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, of the State of Pennsylvania.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of Washington county, Prothonotaries, Recorders, Registers, Surveyors, Tavern-keepers, Jail-keepers, &c. &c.

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioners greatly alarmed, by the repeated efforts of the south end of Washington county, to be erected into a new one, come now to lay before the Legislature their uneasiness and their fears.

They beg leave to represent that Washington town is the seat of elegance, the Athens of the western world, witness so many gentlemen of amazing learning, of refined manners, of genteel accomplishments; witness the uncontrouled sway and dignified haughtiness with which they manage that dull tribe of men called farmers, guide them in their elections, and in every emergency mould them to their own will. Whatever therefore might be or become injurious to such an interesting spot of earth, we trust shall be rejected by your unerring house.

But if they apply to the legislature, as to their ultimate resource against such a calamitous event, it is not without having with an unremitted industry exerted all the powers of invention, which a long experience in craftiness can furnish them with, in order to parry the blow. A minute enumeration of so many stratagems, savouring too much of vanity, they will confine themselves to the mention of a few glorious deeds, which will, no doubt secure your honours approbation. They have laid that famous and deep scheme of a courthouse, which had the double advantage of drawing a handsome sum from a set of ungrateful children, and of disgusting them from a division, after having contributed so largely towards that magnificent structure, the delight of our bench and the pride of the western horizon. And such was the excellence of that scheme, that it commanded the approbation of the most high, most mighty, and most infallible Thomas M'—n and his noble associate, who vouchsafed to declare that such an undertaking reflected a great honour upon Washington town.

They have through a little poetical fiction timely circulated, prevented the election of a candidate for the Assembly, the warmest friend of the division.

They have made a most successfull use of crafty letters and alert emissaries, to start counter-petitions and to get them signed by the indifferent or thoughtless.

They have boldly circulated that the inhabitants of the southern district themselves, more than satisfied with the heavy draft made upon them, have become disgusted with new buildings and decline the division altogether.

And at last, a master piece of tactic, was recently to rouse the selfish and restless spirit of Redstone inhabitants and to excite them to renew their wild and absurd pretensions, that your honorable house lost and bewildered in such a maze of different interests, might in a fit of disgust send to the d—l so many nonsensical claims and thus sacrifice amongst the rest, the rational one but the great object of their fears.

Confident therefore that nothing has been wanting on their parts, to baffle the pertinacious efforts of their adversaries, they with a modest confidence proceed, to lay before your honorable house the weighty objections they raise against the said division.

1st. The respectability of a county being in a direct ratio with its geographical extent, as was profoundly asserted by a wise man of this place, in your honourable house, the said county of Washington enjoying that prerogative to an eminent degree, ought to remain in statu quo.

2dly. The consequence of your petitioners would of course be greatly lessened, which would be greatly galling to their spirit.

3dly. The district aluded to being composed altegether of boobies, your petitioners would be under the necessity of sparing them proper persons to to fill the various offices, of prothonotary, grog retailers, judges, tavern keepers, recorders, jail keepers, registers, court cryers, &c. which would greatly empoverish them, and make understanding a scarce article amongst them.

4thly. But their most material objection, which will undoubtedly remain unanswered, is deduced from a consideration of the probable consequence of the said division on your afflicted petitioners. Their respective perquisites, will, alas, suffer a most calamitous diminution. The probability of such a disastrous event, engrosses all their thoughts and sadens all their moments. Nothing but a firm reliance upon the wisdom of your honorable body, can bring a momentary calm into their perturbated minds and they flatter themselves that waving every consideration of public conveniency or justice, you will attend only to their irksome situation, and by denying their awkward neighbours the object of their eternal prayers; acquire a solid title to their everlasting gratitude. And your petitioners as in duty bound will forever pray, &c.

William Semple,

At the Stone House in Second Street,

IS just beginning to open a large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season—Also, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large assortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1794.

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, opposite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing business on *COMMISSION*, and shall be thankful to those who will favor him with their custom either to purchase or sell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may employ him, and in some measure relieve his countrymen from impositions laid on them by sharping brokers. He keeps a boarding house for gentlemen, and will render all those who board at his house every assistance in their business that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon township containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiskey taken, if convenient to the purchaser, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Esq. adjoining the premises.

January 20, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land situate near the Monongahela river, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Part of the tract is cleared, and the remainder is covered with excellent timber. There are a good grist mill and saw mill, within half a mile, and a grist mill and saw mill within about a mile of the premises.

Also sundry other tracts of land for sale. Any person inclining to purchase, for terms may apply to the subscriber living opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, Allegheny county.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

January 7, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on the night of the 18th instant, from the garrison of Fort Fayette, Frederick Conrad Wilhelm, and Henry Strobel, soldiers belonging to the United States legion. Frederick C. Wilhelm is about 5 feet 11 inches high, short black hair, but sometimes wears a false queu, grey eyes, swarthy complexion, his fore teeth a little decayed, pleasant countenance, about 24 years of age, a German, but speaks good English, he has been bred to physic; it is probable he may make towards Philadelphia, as he has friends there.

Henry Strobel is about 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, dark short hair, part of the crown of his head is bald, about 35 years of age, speaks broken English, has an open pleasant countenance. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, or any other military officer in this state, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN COOK, Captain 4th sub-legion.

Pittsburgh, 19th Jan. 1794.

NOTICE

IS hereby to those who stand indebted to the subscriber, before the commencement of the company of Campbell & Langly, of the town of Washington, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to pay the same to Mr. James Langly, merchant, of the town of Washington, on or before the first day of March next, otherwise they will be sued. Also those who stand indebted to Messrs. Campbells, of the town of Greensburgh, to come in on the aforesaid time, and make payment, otherwise they will be sued.

There are at this time opened at the aforesaid stores, a neat and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which they will sell low for Cash or country produce.

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greensburgh, Jan. 23, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horse-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, also a Dwelling house, all situate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in said town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittsburgh, who will give immediate possession.

Dec. 20, 1793.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-East Corner of Market and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, has opened a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he proposes to sell in the wholesale way only, so far as the nature of the business will admit.—Among these goods are

PLATED and brass harness mounting assorted

Plated, silvered, and faded saddle furniture assorted,

Plated, silvered, faded, and common bridle do. do.

New-Market and serge deroy saddle cloths,

A great variety of worsted, twist, and straining web,

Plated, silvered, and steel elastic spurs,

Sadlers, carpenters, and black smiths tools,

Shoemakers, coopers, and turners do.

Locks, hinges, bolts, and other house building materials,

Plain and fancy, metal, horn and paper buttons,

A variety of plated and common shoe and knee buckles,

Box and steel coffee mills from No. 0. to No. 5. and 6.

A variety of tinned iron table and tea spoons,

A variety of pewter and hard metal do.

Best and common pewter plates, dishes and basons,

Knives and forks assorted, from 3/6 to 15/. a dozen.

Butchers and hunters knives with scabbards

A variety of pen, pocket, and shoe knives,

Razors by the dozen or case,

Scissars and shears assorted in size and quality,

Bear, wolf, and fox steel traps, large and strong,

Bar lead and shot, in bags assorted,

Rifle, bridled, and common gun locks,

Smoothing irons, iron pots, bake ovens, &c.

German, crowley, and blistered steel,

Sheep or wool shears of different sizes,

Watch chains, seals and keys of different kinds,

White chapel and common needles,

Double and single jointed spectacles,

Frying pans, shovels, and gardening spades,

Steel-yards and scale-beams, assorted,

Money scales and weights, in japanned and wooden cases,

Curry combs, from No. 0. to the best kind.

Padlocks, and brass cocks, assorted,

Best steel plate mill and cross cut saws 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet,

Smiths anvils and vices, black and bright,

Andirons, with shovels and tongs, assorted,

Copper and patent teakettles, with other hollow ware,

Tin and iron in plates, by the box or Cwt.

Window glass 12 by 10—11 by 8 1-2 to by 8, and 9 by 7,

White and red ground lead in kegs,

Plain and fretted brass cabinet mounting,

Brass and princess metal candlesticks,

Cruet stands, with suitable glasses,

Polished cart, waggon, and other carriage boxes, assorted,

English and Dutch scythes, with straw knives,

A capital assortment of cast steel and other files,

Brass and iron wire assorted,

A large assortment of needles & pins,

A great variety of ivory and horn combs, &c. &c.

N. B. It is expected that a general assortment of the above goods will be continued at the same store and the usual credit will be given, to persons of a fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

To the Honorable the SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, of the State of Pennsylvania.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of Washington county, Prothonotaries, Recorders, Registers, Surveyors, Tavern-keepers, Jail-keepers, &c. &c.

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioners greatly alarmed, by the repeated efforts of the south end of Washington county, to be erected into a new one, come now to lay before the Legislature their uneasiness and their fears.

They beg leave to represent that Washington town is the seat of elegance, the Athens of the western world, witness so many gentlemen of amazing learning, of refined manners, of genteel accomplishments; witness the uncontrouled sway and dignified haughtiness with which they manage that dull tribe of men called farmers, guide them in their elections, and in every emergency mould them to their own will. Whatever therefore might be or become injurious to such an interesting spot of earth, we trust shall be rejected by your unerring house.

But if they apply to the legislature, as to their ultimate resource against such a calamitous event, it is not without having with an unremitted industry exerted all the powers of invention, which a long experience in craftiness can furnish them with, in order to parry the blow. A minute enumeration of so many stratagems, savouring too much of vanity, they will confine themselves to the mention of a few glorious deeds, which will, no doubt secure your honours approbation. They have laid that famous and deep scheme of a courthouse, which had the double advantage of drawing a handsome sum from a set of ungrateful children, and of disgusting them from a division, after having contributed so largely towards that magnificent structure, the delight of our bench and the pride of the western horizon. And such was the excellence of that scheme, that it commanded the approbation of the most high, most mighty, and most infallible Thomas M'—n and his noble associate, who vouchsafed to declare that such an undertaking reflected a great honour upon Washington town.

They have through a little poetical fiction timely circulated, prevented the election of a candidate for the Assembly, the warmest friend of the division.

They have made a most successfull use of crafty letters and alert emissaries, to start counter-petitions and to get them signed by the indifferent or thoughtless.

They have boldly circulated that the inhabitants of the southern district themselves, more than satisfied with the heavy draft made upon them, have become disgusted with new buildings and decline the division altogether.

And at last, a master piece of tactic, was recently to rouse the selfish and restless spirit of Redstone inhabitants and to excite them to renew their wild and absurd pretensions, that your honorable house lost and bewildered in such a maze of different interests, might in a fit of disgust send to the d—l so many nonsensical claims and thus sacrifice amongst the rest, the rational one but the great object of their fears.

Confident therefore that nothing has been wanting on their parts, to baffle the pertinacious efforts of their adversaries, they with a modest confidence proceed, to lay before your honorable house the weighty objections they raise against the said division.

1st. The respectability of a county being in a direct ratio with its geographical extent, as was profoundly asserted by a wise man of this place, in your honourable house, the said county of Washington enjoying that prerogative to an eminent degree, ought to remain in statu quo.

2dly. The consequence of your petitioners would of course be greatly lessened, which would be greatly galling to their spirit.

3dly. The district aluded to being composed altegether of boobies, your petitioners would be under the necessity of sparing them proper persons to to fill the various offices, of prothonotary, grog retailers, judges, tavern keepers, recorders, jail keepers, registers, court cryers, &c. which would greatly empoverish them, and make understanding a scarce article amongst them.

4thly. But their most material objection, which will undoubtedly remain unanswered, is deduced from a consideration of the probable consequence of the said division on your afflicted petitioners. Their respective perquisites, will, alas, suffer a most calamitous diminution. The probability of such a disastrous event, engrosses all their thoughts and sadens all their moments. Nothing but a firm reliance upon the wisdom of your honorable body, can bring a momentary calm into their perturbated minds and they flatter themselves that waving every consideration of public conveniency or justice, you will attend only to their irksome situation, and by denying their awkward neighbours the object of their eternal prayers; acquire a solid title to their everlasting gratitude. And your petitioners as in duty bound will forever pray, &c.

William Semple,

At the Stone House in Second Street,

IS just beginning to open a large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season—Also, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large assortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1794.

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, opposite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing business on *COMMISSION*, and shall be thankful to those who will favor him with their custom either to purchase or sell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may employ him, and in some measure relieve his countrymen from impositions laid on them by sharping brokers. He keeps a boarding house for gentlemen, and will render all those who board at his house every assistance in their business that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon township containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiskey taken, if convenient to the purchaser, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Esq. adjoining the premises.

January 20, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land situate near the Monongahela river, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Part of the tract is cleared, and the remainder is covered with excellent timber. There are a good grist mill and saw mill, within half a mile, and a grist mill and saw mill within about a mile of the premises.

Also sundry other tracts of land for sale. Any person inclining to purchase, for terms may apply to the subscriber living opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, Allegheny county.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

January 7, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on the night of the 18th instant, from the garrison of Fort Fayette, Frederick Conrad Wilhelm, and Henry Strobel, soldiers belonging to the United States legion. Frederick C. Wilhelm is about 5 feet 11 inches high, short black hair, but sometimes wears a false queu, grey eyes, swarthy complexion, his fore teeth a little decayed, pleasant countenance, about 24 years of age, a German, but speaks good English, he has been bred to physic; it is probable he may make towards Philadelphia, as he has friends there.

Henry Strobel is about 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, dark short hair, part of the crown of his head is bald, about 35 years of age, speaks broken English, has an open pleasant countenance. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, or any other military officer in this state, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN COOK, Captain 4th sub-legion.

Pittsburgh, 19th Jan. 1794.

NOTICE

IS hereby to those who stand indebted to the subscriber, before the commencement of the company of Campbell & Langly, of the town of Washington, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to pay the same to Mr. James Langly, merchant, of the town of Washington, on or before the first day of March next, otherwise they will be sued. Also those who stand indebted to Messrs. Campbells, of the town of Greensburgh, to come in on the aforesaid time, and make payment, otherwise they will be sued.

There are at this time opened at the aforesaid stores, a neat and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which they will sell low for Cash or country produce.

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greensburgh, Jan. 23, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horse-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, also a Dwelling house, all situate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in said town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittsburgh, who will give immediate possession.

Dec. 20, 1793.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-East Corner of Market and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, has opened a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he proposes to sell in the wholesale way only, so far as the nature of the business will admit.—Among these goods are

PLATED and brass harness mounting assorted

Plated, silvered, and faded saddle furniture afforted,

Plated, silvered, faded, and common bridle do. do.

New-Market and serge deroy saddle cloths,

A great variety of worsted, twist, and straining web,

Plated, silvered, and steel elastic spurs,

Sadlers, carpenters, and black smiths tools,

Shoemakers, coopers, and turners do.

Locks, hinges, bolts, and other house building materials,

Plain and fancy, metal, horn and paper buttons,

A variety of plated and common shoe and knee buckles,

Box and steel coffee mills from No. 0. to No. 5. and 6.

A variety of tinned iron table and tea spoons,

A variety of pewter and hard metal do.

Best and common pewter plates, dishes and basons,

Knives and forks assorted, from 3/6 to 15/. a dozen.

Butchers and hunters knives with scabbards

A variety of pen, pocket, and shoe knives,

Razors by the dozen or case,

Scissars and shears assorted in size and quality,

Bear, wolf, and fox steel traps, large and strong,

Bar lead and shot, in bags assorted,

Rifle, bridled, and common gun locks

Smoothing irons, iron pots, bake ovens, &c.

German, crowley, and blistered steel,

Sheep or wool shears of different sizes,

Watch chains, seals and keys of different kinds,

White chapel and common needles,

Double and single jointed spectacles,

Frying pans, shovels, and gardening spades,

Steel-yards and scale-beams, assorted,

Money scales and weights, in japanned and wooden cases,

Curry combs, from No. 0. to the best kind.

Padlocks, and brass cocks, assorted,

Best steel plate mill and cross cut saws 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet,

Smiths anvils and vices, black and bright,

Andirons, with shovels and tongs, assorted,

Copper and patent teakettles, with other hollow ware,

Tin and iron in plates, by the box or Cwt.

Window glass 12 by 10—11 by 8 1-2 10 by 8, and 9 by 7,

White and red ground lead in kegs,

Plain and fretted brass cabinet mounting,

Brass and princess metal candlesticks,

Cruet stands, with suitable glasses,

Polished cart, waggon, and other carriage boxes, assorted.

English and Dutch scythes, with straw knives,

A capital assortment of cast steel and other files,

Brass and iron wire assorted,

A large assortment of needles & pins,

A great variety of ivory and horn combs, &c. &c.

N. B. It is expected that a general assortment of the above goods will be continued at the same store and the usual credit will be given, to persons of a fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.